

# The Economic Impact of Houston's Smoking Ordinance

Prepared by

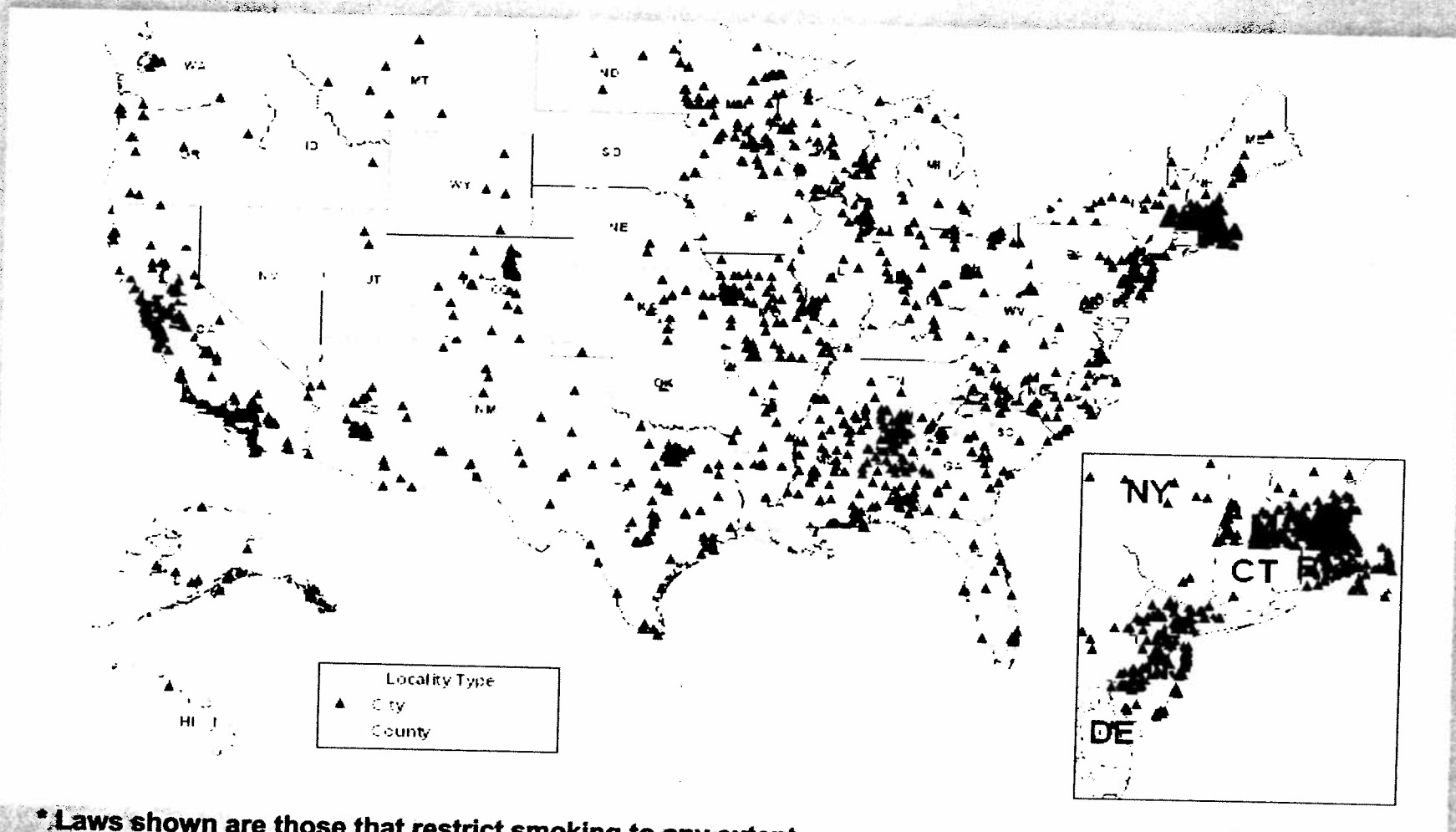
**MGT**   
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# Project Scope

- ❑ Measure the economic impact of smoking ordinance on restaurant sales
- ❑ Analyze Houston and Dallas

# Rising Popularity of Smoking Control Ordinances



\* Laws shown are those that restrict smoking to any extent.

Note: some laws shown are not yet in effect.

Source: ANR Foundation, Local Tobacco Control Ordinance Database.

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# Texas Municipal Smoking Control Ordinances

Setting	No Coverage		Limited		Mixed		Moderate		100% Smoke-free		All Restricted	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Municipal Worksites	18	7	98	41	4	2	9	4	112	46	223	93
Private Sector Worksites	141	59	69	29	6	2	10	4	15	6	100	41
Restaurants	108	45	87	36	19	8	8	3	19	8	133	55
Bars— In Restaurants	183	76	33	14	10	4	5	2	10	4	58	24
Bars— Not in Restaurants	195	81	31	13	8	3	2	1	5	2	46	19

**Source:** Texas Smoke-Free Ordinance Database, University of Houston Health Network for Evaluation and Training Systems.

Municipality	Municipal Worksite	Private Worksite	Restaurant	Bar - Not in Restaurant	Bar - in Restaurant	Population	Minority %	County	Passage Date
Houston	2	2	2	2	2	1,953,631	69.19	Harris	3/9/2005
Dallas	5	2	5	2	5	1,188,580	65.44	Dallas	1/22/2003
San Antonio	5	5	2	2	2	1,144,646	68.17	Bexar	8/7/2003
Austin	5	5	5	5	5	656,562	47.06	Travis	3/3/2005
El Paso	5	5	5	5	5	563,662	81.65	El Paso	1/2/2002
Fort Worth	5	3	3	2	2	534,694	54.19	Tarrant	5/20/1997
Arlington	3	3	2	3	3	332,969	40.36	Tarrant	10/11/2005
Corpus Christi	2	2	5	1	1	277,454	61.47	Nueces	1/11/2005
Plano	1	1	3	3	3	222,030	27.24	Collin	8/28/1995
Garland	5	1	3	1	1	215,768	46.71	Dallas	2/21/2006
Lubbock	4	4	4	1	1	199,564	38.70	Lubbock	7/12/2001
Irving	2	2	3	1	2	191,615	51.75	Dallas	7/17/1997
Laredo	5	5	5	5	5	176,576	94.96	Webb	4/3/2006
Amarillo	1	1	2	1	2	173,627	31.57	Potter	9/19/1989
Pasadena	5	1	1	1	1	141,674	52.76	Harris	2/19/1996
Brownsville	2	2	2	1	1	139,722	92.25	Cameron	1/31/1989
Grand Prairie	1	2	2	2	1	127,427	52.82	Dallas	2/4/1986
Mesquite	2	1	2	1	1	124,523	34.64	Dallas	1/1/1999
Abilene	2	2	2	1	1	115,930	31.24	Taylor	4/23/1987
Beaumont	5	5	5	5	5	113,866	57.32	Jefferson	4/25/2006

\*Note: 100% Smoke-free (5) - No smoking allowed in a particular setting; Moderate (4) - Either no smoking allowed OR designated smoking areas are allowed if separately ventilated; Mixed (3) - Either no smoking is allowed OR designated smoking areas are allowed if separately ventilated, but coverage is partial due to exceptions, ambiguities, or legal issues; Limited (2) - Designated smoking areas allowed or required; No Coverage (1) - No restrictions on smoking. A setting not specifically indicated is scored as "No Coverage."

Source: Texas Smoke-Free Ordinance Database, University of Houston Health Network for Evaluation and Training Systems.

# Prior Impact Studies

- ❑ Results tend to correlate with funding sources
  - Public Health vs Restaurant & Tobacco Industries
- ❑ Public Health sponsored studies
  - Analysis of aggregate restaurant sales
  - Show no impact
- ❑ Restaurant & Tobacco Industries
  - Analysis of disaggregated restaurant sales
  - Show that some establishments negatively impacted
- ❑ Not necessarily conflicting results
  - Differential effects on establishment but no effect in aggregate



# Prior Impact Studies (cont.)

Locality(ies) Studied (Report Date)	Author	Affiliation / Sponsor	Methodology	Results / Conclusions
<i>Texas Cities:</i>				
West Lake Hills, (1995)	Huang, P Tobias, S Kohout, S Harris, M Saterwhite, D Simpson, D Winn, L Foehner, J Pedro, L	Centers for Disease Control	Used linear regression model to estimate the effect of smoking ordinance on aggregate restaurant sales, controlling for seasonal and temporal economic trends.	Total sales of the restaurants did not decrease after implementation of the ordinance.
Arlington Austin Plano Wichita Falls (2000)	Hayslett, J Huang, P	Texas Department of Health	Used linear regression model to estimate the effect of smoking ordinance on aggregate restaurant sales, controlling for seasonal and temporal economic trends.	Total sales showed no evidence of decreasing with the implementation of clean indoor air ordinances in any of the four cities reviewed.
El Paso (2004)	Huang, P McCusker, M	Centers for Disease Control	Used linear regression model to estimate the effect of smoking ordinance on aggregate restaurant sales and mixed-beverage sales tax receipts, controlling for seasonal and temporal economic trends.	Total sales and mixed beverage sales were not affected by the smoking ban.
Dallas (2004)	Clower, T L Weinstein, B L	Greater Dallas Restaurant Association	Evaluated alcoholic beverage sales data, reviewed a survey of the Greater Dallas Restaurant Association membership and analyzed information obtained from press reports.	Alcohol sales in Dallas eating and drinking establishments fell between 2002 and 2003, while sales in surrounding areas increased. Self-reported survey data found that restaurant sales declined.

# Methodology

- ❑ Analyzed both taxable sales and mixed beverage sales
- ❑ Studied historical performance of restaurant sectors in both markets
- ❑ Used regression analysis and adaptive forecasting to estimate impact of ordinances



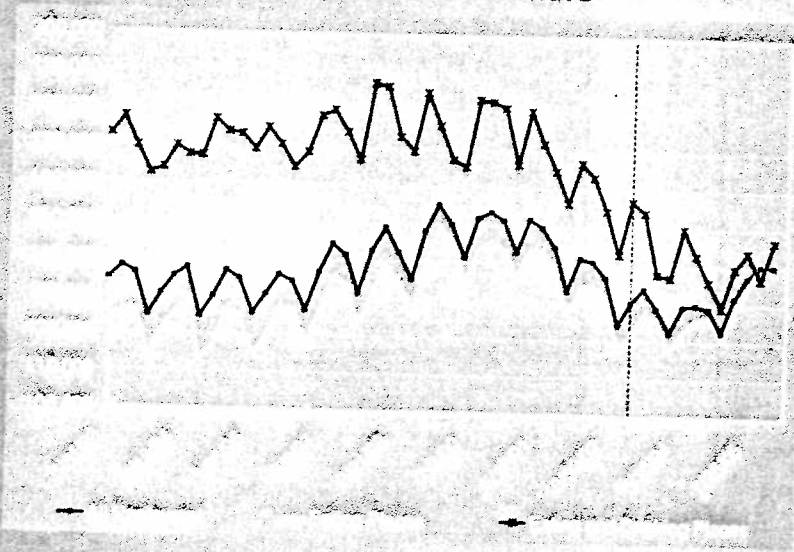
# Data Sources

- ☐ Taxable Sales from Comptroller
  - Aggregate, Eating Places,  
Eating and Drinking Places
- ☐ Mixed Beverage Sales from Comptroller
  - Full-Service Restaurants and Drinking Places
- ☐ Consumer Price Index from BLS
- ☐ Business Cycle Index from Federal Reserve of Dallas
- ☐ Constructed variables to control for seasonality
- ☐ Constructed variable to represent ordinance

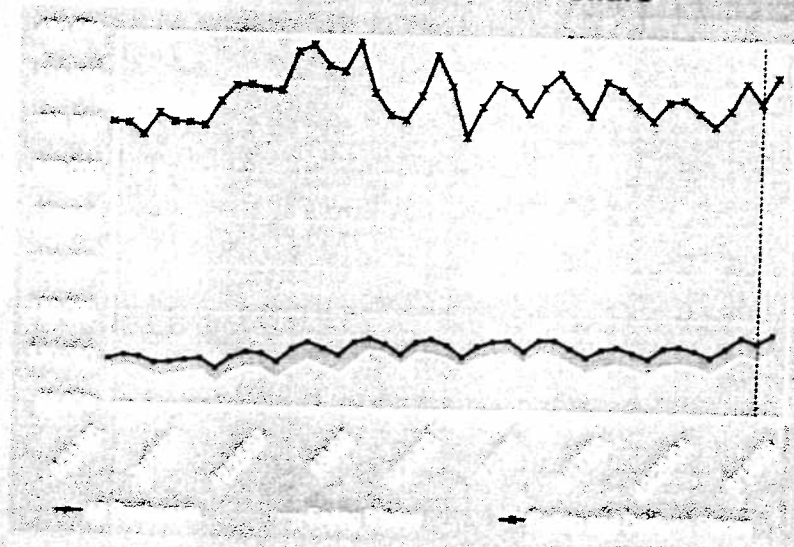
# Historical Performance

## Restaurant Sales

**Dallas Restaurant Sales per Outlet  
By Restaurant Type  
in Constant 2006 Dollars**



**Houston Restaurant Sales per Outlet  
By Restaurant Type  
in Constant 2006 Dollars**

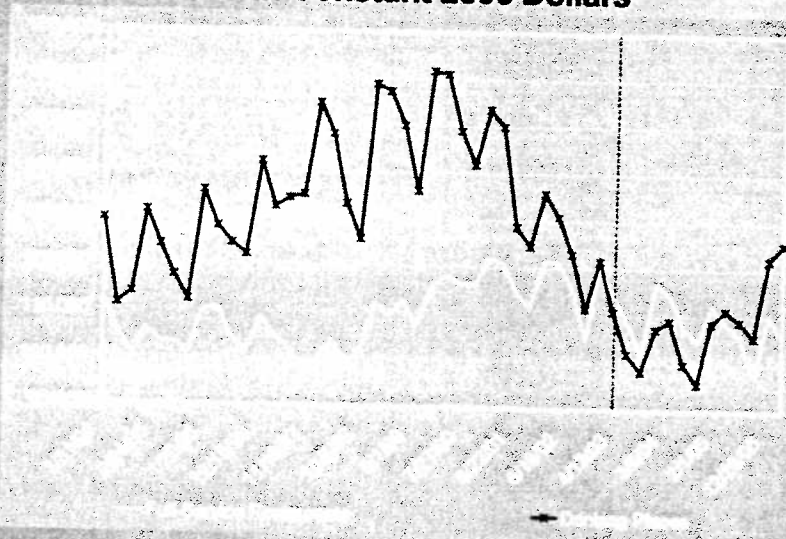


- ❑ 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter figures higher than 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter
- ❑ Dallas restaurants more sensitive to economic recession

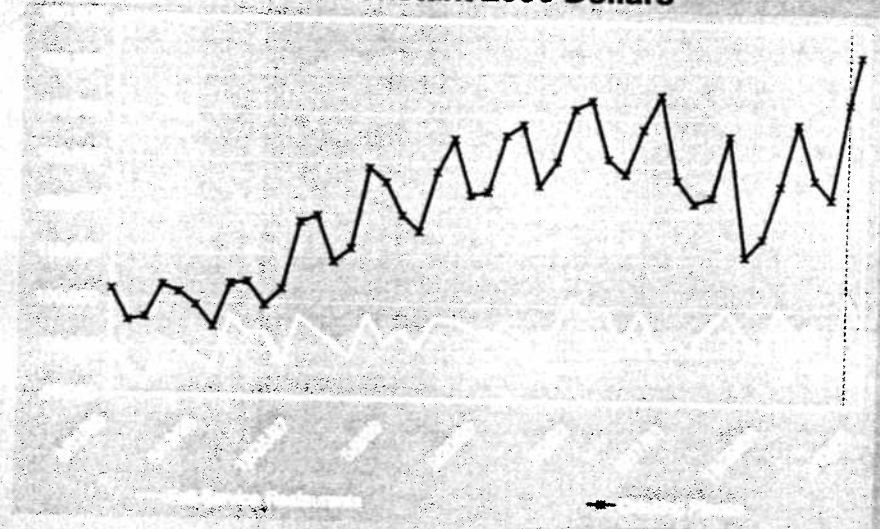
# Historical Performance

## Mixed Beverage Sales

**Dallas Mixed Beverage Sales per Outlet  
By Outlet Type  
in Constant 2006 Dollars**



**Houston Mixed Beverage Sales per Outlet  
By Outlet Type  
in Constant 2006 Dollars**



- ❑ 4<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter sales higher than 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter
- ❑ Dallas bars more sensitive to economic recession



# Dallas Trend Analysis Results

		Constant	Time	Q1	Q2	Q3	BCI	Ord
<b>Restaurant Sales</b>								
	All Restaurants	66,823	-326	3,971	5,801	4,514	295	1,740
		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.146
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.838						
	Eating Places	99,897	-508	6,515	11,229	9,984	576	5,425
	(SIC 5812)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.064
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.808						
	Eating and Drinking Places	246,662	-1,284	11,144	10,064	3,525	646	-2,039
	(SIC 5816, 5817)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.000	0.215
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.910						
<b>Mixed Beverage Sales</b>								
	Full-Service Restaurants	57,647	286	-1,392	-4,320	-8,910	64	-9,061
	(NAICS 722110)	0.000	0.081	0.267	0.000	0.000	0.534	0.013
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.529						
	Drinking Places	182,805	-1,630	-3,093	-13,241	-17,918	1,177	5,864
	(NAICS 722410)	0.000	0.000	0.092	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.908						

# Dallas

## Impact of Smoking Ordinance

### ☐ Restaurant Sales

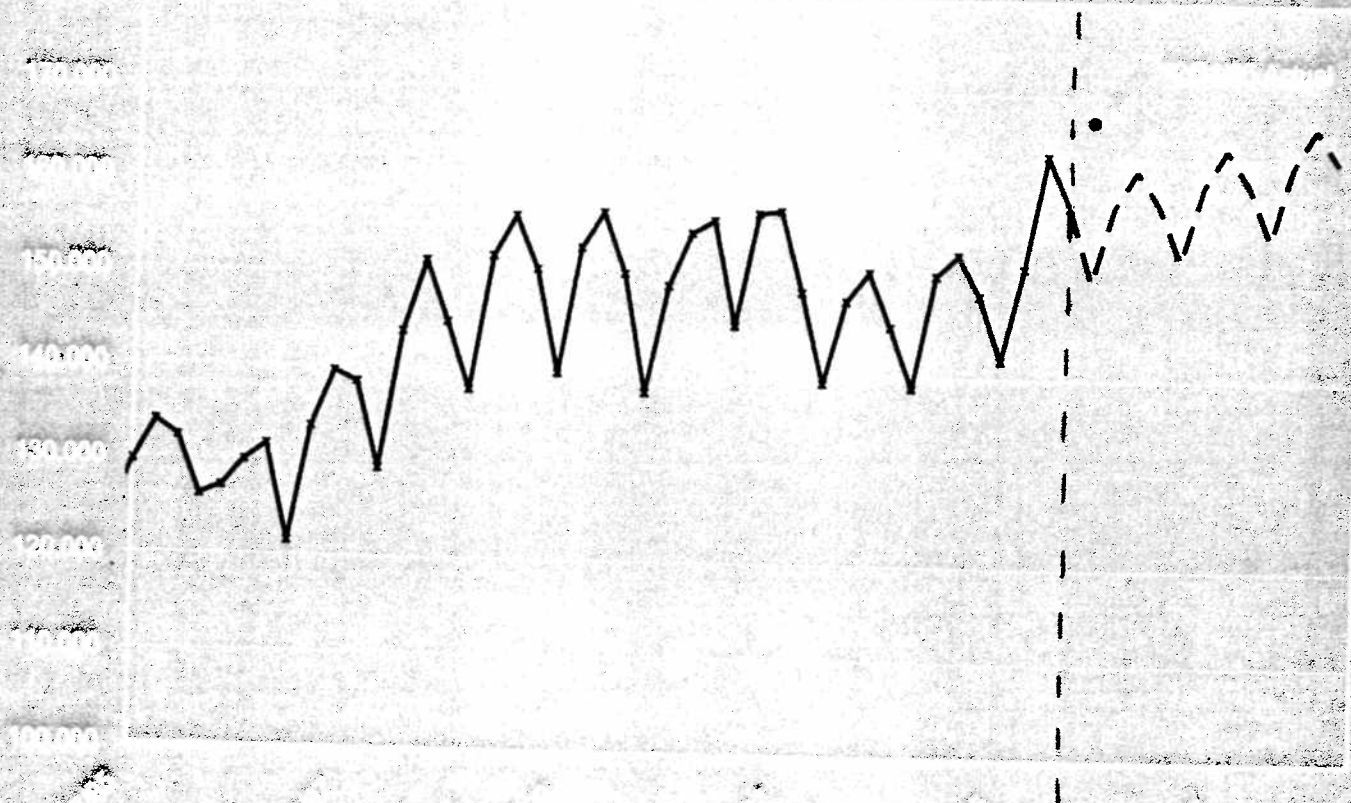
- No significant effect on aggregate restaurant sales
- No significant effect on Eating Places
- No significant effect on Eating and Drinking Places

### ☐ Mixed Beverage Sales

- No significant effect on Drinking Places
- Significant effect on Full-Service Restaurants

# Houston Trend Analysis

Houston Restaurant Sales per Outlet in 2006 Constant Dollars  
All Restaurants (SIC 5812, 5816, 5817)  
Holt-Winters Forecast





# Houston Trend Analysis Results

		Constant	Time	Q1	Q2	Q3	BCI	Ord
<i>Mixed Beverage Sales</i>								
	Full-Service Restaurants	90,750	-155	-2,995	-4,141	-8,207	167	1,300
	(NAICS 722110)	0.000	0.157	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.233
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.718						
	Drinking Places	108,985	-1,299	3,726	-8,567	-9,892	1,183	3,250
	(NAICS 722410)	0.000	0.001	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.282
		Adj. R <sup>2</sup> = 0.900						

## ☐ Mixed Beverage Sales

- No significant effect on Full-Service Restaurants
- No significant effect on Drinking Places

# Conclusions

- ❑ No adverse effects on restaurant sales in aggregate or by restaurant type
- ❑ Negative impact on Dallas Full-Service Restaurants' mixed beverage sales
  - Trend not replicated in Houston
- ❑ Non-uniform effects on different types of restaurants
  - Generally insignificant

**Questions?**



# Regression Model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Tm) + \beta_2(Q1) + \beta_3(Q2) + \beta_4(Q3) + \beta_5(BCI) + \beta_6(Ord) + \varepsilon$$

where:

Y = Local taxable restaurant sales per outlet in constant 2006 dollars, or local gross mixed beverage sales per outlet in constant 2006 dollars.

Tm = the time period in which the observation was taken.

Q1 = 1 if the observation was in the first quarter and 0 if otherwise.

Q2 = 1 if the observation was in the second quarter and 0 if otherwise.

Q3 = 1 if the observation was in the third quarter and 0 if otherwise.

BCI = Business Cycle Index for the appropriate MSA and time period.

Ord = 1 if the smoking ordinance was in effect and 0 if otherwise.



